

PORPHYRIO SMARAGDINUS Temm.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxiii. p. 203 (1894).

No. 31. ♀ ad. Pangkumu, Mallicollo, May 20, 1899.—Bill and shield blood-red on a dirty whitish horn-coloured ground; feet yellowish horn with grey joints.

CHARADRIUS DOMINICUS P. L. S. Müll.; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. i. p. 152 (1899).

*Charadrius fulvus* Gm.; Wigglesw. t. c. p. 63.

No. 115. ♀ juv. Hoy Head, Espiritu Santo, Sept. 17, 1899.—Bill and feet fuscous; iris brown.

BUTORIDES STAGNATILIS (Gould); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxvi. p. 183 (1898).

*Butorides javanica* (Horsf.); Wigglesw. t. c. p. 68.

No. 8. Ad. No. 9. ♀ juv. Sandwich Bay, Mallicollo, May 12, 1899.—Feet yellowish brown.

DEMIEGRETTA SACRA (Gm.); Wigglesw. t. c. p. 67 (1891); Sharpe, Hand-l. B. i. p. 198 (1899).

No. 21. Imm. (dark phase). Sandwich Bay, Mallicollo, May 15, 1899.

No. 22. ♂ ad. (dark phase). Sandwich Bay, Mallicollo, May 15, 1899.—Some dark plates in front of tarsi.

An adult and a young bird, the latter with a small white plume or two on the edge of the wing and on the thighs.

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XVIII.—*On some Birds from the Island of Negros, Philippines.*

By W. EAGLE CLARKE, F.L.S.—Part IV.\*

(Plate VIII.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the extremely unsettled state of affairs in the Philippine Archipelago, my friend Mr. W. A. Keay returned to his sugar-plantation on the east coast of the island of Negros in February 1899, and remained there

\* For previous papers on this subject see *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 531-535; 1895, pp. 472-479; and 1898, pp. 119-124.

for several months, as he has done for the past twenty years. During this sojourn, in spite of many distracting influences, Mr. Keay obtained a considerable number of birds, and upon them, through the kindness of Mr. John MacLauchlan, the Director of the Albert Institute and Public Museum, Dundee, I have been permitted to report, after examination.

The collection contains three undescribed birds, namely, a fine new Pigeon of the genus *Phlogœnas*, a *Batrachostomus* which may possibly be new, and a *Caprimulgus*, which has proved to be the hitherto unknown female of a somewhat rare Philippine species, *C. griseatus*. In addition, two of the species represented are new to the Philippine fauna, and several are new to the ornis of Negros.

The discovery of a new *Phlogœnas* is an event of some interest, the more so since the distribution of the members of the genus over the archipelago is peculiar, and presents one of those singularly engaging problems in which the Philippine ornis is so marvellously rich. There are now known five species of this genus confined to the Philippines, the majority of which are peculiar to single islands.

Concerning certain species, including a few of those which have been mentioned in former contributions, Mr. Keay has furnished me with some short but useful field-notes, and with the native names current in Negros. Regarding these latter, it should be stated that they are in some cases imitative of the call-notes of the various birds.

The species contained in this collection which have not been previously met with by Mr. Keay are numbered in continuation of the former series, and where references are quoted under them, these furnish the first records for the occurrence of the species in Negros.

#### 74. *PYCNONOTUS GOIAVIER* (Scopoli).

*Ixus goiavier* Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 285. Negros (Everett).

Two specimens of the Yellow-vented Bulbul, a species somewhat widely distributed over the archipelago, are new to Mr. Keay's collection.

ARTAMIDES PANAYENSIS Steere ; Eagle Clarke, Ibis, 1898, p. 120.

Mr. Keay sends a male and two females of this Cuckoo-Shrike. He tells me that this bird is found only in the mountains, where it is fairly common and nests in lofty trees. The native name is "Uliac." Even this slight information may be useful, inasmuch as little appears to be known regarding the habits of this species.

75. SIPHIA PHILIPPINENSIS (Sharpe).

*Cyornis philippinensis* Sharpe ; Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 284. Negros (*Everett*).

A female specimen of the Philippine Red-breasted Fly-catcher.

76. PITTA ERYTHROGASTRA Temminck ; Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 555. Negros (*Whitehead*).

An example of this Red-breasted Pitta was captured in Mr. Keay's sugar-factory on the 20th of April, 1899. Mr. Keay says that this species is not common in his district of Negros, and that the native name, and its note, is "Puc-puc." Though this bird appears to have a wide range over the islands, it has only been recently discovered in Negros.

77. CAPRIMULGUS GRISEATUS G. R. Gray ; Hart. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvi. p. 550.

A Nightjar shot by Mr. Keay proves to be the undescribed female of this species.

Upper plumage a delicate mixture of grey, black, and fulvous, darker on the head, mantle, back, and inner scapulars, and lighter on the outer scapulars, tertials, wing-coverts, upper tail-coverts, and central tail-feathers ; hind-neck and sides of the neck irregularly spotted with buff and fulvous ; outer webs of central scapulars mottled with buff, fulvous, and black ; inner primaries, outer secondaries, and primary-coverts boldly barred black and bright fulvous ; outer primaries black, the outer webs hoary towards the tips ; outer web of first primary narrowly margined with fulvous on its middle third, and with a large central spot of white, margined with buff, on its inner web ; second, third, and fourth primaries with buff and white bars on both webs,

forming a broad band across their centres ; outermost tail-feather barred with black and fulvous on the upper two-thirds of its outer web and mottled with grey and dusky on its lower third, inner web mottled with grey and dusky, becoming fulvous on the margin, and buff and less mottled near the tip ; next rectrix similar, but darker ; chin, throat, and breast a fine mixture of fulvous and black, with white spots on the throat and buff and fulvous spots on the breast ; abdomen and thighs pale fulvous, somewhat finely barred with dusky black ; under tail-coverts similar, but with the bars fewer or absent. Wing 6·6 inches, tail 4·1, tarsus 0·8.

It is not an easy specimen to describe, but, speaking generally, the upper parts are grey (dusky on the back and head, ashy and more variegated on the coverts, tertials, and tail), while the brightly coloured bars of black and fulvous on the greater wing-coverts, secondaries, and primaries form a striking feature in its plumage—a feature, however, to which no prominence is given in the descriptions of the male accessible to me. It chiefly differs from the male in the entire absence of white on the two outer pairs of tail-feathers, and in having the broad band across the centre of the outer primaries white and buff in almost equal proportions, as against pure white in the male.

I was much puzzled with this undescribed specimen, and being unable to arrive at a satisfactory decision as to its determination, I sought the aid of Mr. Hartert, a recognized authority on the Caprimulgidæ, who kindly examined the bird and solved the question as to its identity.

Although Gray's Philippine Nightjar is an uncommon bird, yet it is somewhat strange that males only should have been obtained during the forty years that have elapsed since the species was described. The late Mr. Whitehead found its eggs in Luzon, and tells us (*Ibis*, 1898, p. 246) that both birds were present at the time, and were identified beyond a doubt. This Nightjar is new to the avifauna of Negros, having hitherto been recorded only for the islands of Luzon and Catanduanes.

78. *BATRACHOSTOMUS* sp. inc.

Head and hind-neck a fine mixture of black and fulvous, the feathers terminally barred with broader bands of these tints, producing a spotted appearance; an indistinct buff band from the forehead over the eye; elongated auriculars fulvous, banded and tipped with black; nuchal collar banded with buff, fulvous, and black; mantle and lower back reddish brown, closely vermiculated with black and darker than the head; upper tail-coverts similar, but more coarsely vermiculated; scapulars plain cinnamon on the outer webs, vermiculated with black on the inner webs, each feather with a subapical spot of black; wing-coverts like the back, some of the feathers with conspicuous apical spots of white; primary-coverts chiefly black; primaries cinnamon, barred with dusky on the outer webs, dusky on the inner webs; secondaries cinnamon, irregularly barred and mottled with black on the outer webs, dusky in the centre and on the inner webs; tertials cinnamon, vermiculated with black; tail cinnamon-rufous, with transverse bands of a darker tint, which are narrowly margined with black; chin, throat, and breast tawny, finely banded with black, the concealed portion of the feathers of the upper breast being white subterminally and mesially banded with black; feathers of the lower breast and abdomen chiefly whitish, margined with tawny slightly vermiculated with dusky; thighs and under tail-coverts buff. Wing 5·5 inches, tail 4·2, tarsus 0·7, culmen 1·0.

The complex coloration of this bird renders it somewhat difficult to describe. Perhaps the most striking features presented are the conspicuous lateral bands of cinnamon formed by the plain outer margins of the scapulars.

This enigmatical specimen was shot one afternoon in April 1899, as it rested on a shrub. Mr. Keay tells me that he never saw a similar bird in Negros.

Special interest attaches to this example, because it appears to be undescribed. I have refrained, however, from giving it a name, because of the possibility that the bird may eventually prove to be the undiscovered female of *B. menagei* of Bourns

and Worcester ('Prelim. Notes on the Birds and Mammals collected by the Menage Expedition,' pp. 11-13, 1894), a species which is as yet known only from the single male specimen obtained on the island of Panay.

Mr. Hartert has seen this specimen and agrees with me that it is a nondescript: he also endorses my views as to its possible relationships and its present uncertain status.

*PELARGOPSIS GIGANTEA* Walden; Eagle Clarke, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 533.

The Philippine Stork-billed Kingfisher, according to Mr. Keay, frequents the mangrove-swamps, where it nests in holes in trees and is fairly common. The native name is "Wac'bata."

*PENELOPIDES PANINI* (Boddaert); Eagle Clarke, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 533.

The so-called Panayan Hornbill is fairly common in Negros and nests in holes in trees. Native name "Talo'say."

*CHRYSOCOLAPTES XANTHOCEPHALUS* Walden & Layard; Eagle Clarke, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 534.

Mr. Keay describes this Crimson-backed Woodpecker as being very common in Negros. The native name is "Balalatoc."

*EUDYNAMIS MINDANENSIS* (Linn.); Eagle Clarke, *Ibis*, 1898, p. 122.

The Philippine Koel frequents the woods. It makes no nest, but lays its eggs in the nests of Crows, turning out the eggs of the rightful owners and laying its own in their place. Native name "Coma-hao."

*CENTROPUS JAVANICUS* (Dumont); Eagle Clarke, *Ibis*, 1898, p. 122.

This Crow-Pheasant is fairly common in Negros, frequenting and nesting in the "bugang," or long grass. The native name is "Saguc-suc."

*HALIASTUR INTERMEDIUS* Gurney; Eagle Clarke, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 534.

Very common on the beach and inland, and accounts for

the loss of many chickens. Native name "Banug," which simply means "Hawk."

ELANUS HYPOLEUCUS Gould; Eagle Clarke, Ibis, 1894, p. 534.

The Black-shouldered Kite is known to the natives as the "Tic'me." It is not a common bird in Negros, and is usually seen singly, flying low over the cane-fields.

79. ARDEA SUMATRANA Raffles.

An adult and immature specimen of the Typhon Heron.

This species is not only new to the avifauna of Negros, but the species does not appear to have been hitherto recorded for the Philippines as zoologically defined. It has, however, occurred in Palawan.

The Negros specimens were shot on the beach on the 15th May, 1889. Mr. Keay tells me that he has often seen them, but never more than two or three at a time, and he regards them as somewhat rare visitors. This Heron is an eastern tropical species, ranging from Borneo to Eastern Australia, and Negros seems to be one of the most northern regions visited by it.

80. DEMIEGRETTA SACRA (Gm.); Worcester & Bourns, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xx. p. 553 (1898).

An adult example in breeding-plumage of the Ashy Egret or Eastern Reef-Heron.

This widely-distributed species has been pretty generally recorded for the isles of the archipelago, but has only recently been detected in Negros.

81. DUPETOR (ARDETTA) FLAVICOLLIS (Latham).

The collection contains an adult male of the Black Heron. Although a wide-ranging Oriental species, it has been obtained in a few only of the Philippines (Cebu, Luzon, Marinduque, Samar, Mindanao), and not hitherto in the island of Negros.

82. NANNOCNUS (ARDETTA) EURYTHMUS (Swinhoe).

An adult male of Schrenck's Little Bittern in the collection enables me to record an interesting extension of the range of this eastern species.

The only previous allusion to this bird for the Philippines, I believe, is that of Messrs. Worcester and Bourns, who appear to have obtained a specimen in the island of Mindanao during the Menage Expedition. The species, however, is merely starred for that island in the useful "List" which forms part of their "Contributions to Philippine Ornithology" (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xx. p. 553, 1898), and these authors make no reference to it in their "Preliminary Notes" on the various birds collected by their expedition.

83. DISSURA EPISCOPUS (Boddaert).

*Melanopelagus episcopus* (Bodd.); Sharpe, Trans. Linn. Soc. (2) Zool. i. p. 349 (1876). Negros (*Steere*).

An adult and young of the White-necked Stork or Adjutant.

Mr. Keay informs me that this species breeds in high trees on the borders of the forest, and that the native name for it is "Man'chile."

84. OSMOTRERON VERNANS (Linn.); Bourns & Worcester, Prelim. Notes Menage Exped. p. 27 (1894). Negros.

A male of the Parrot Fruit-Pigeon.

Mr. Keay describes this species as being somewhat scarce, and remarks that it is usually seen in pairs. It does not appear to have come under the notice of the late Mr. Whitehead in any of the islands. The native name is "Cologacogacoga."

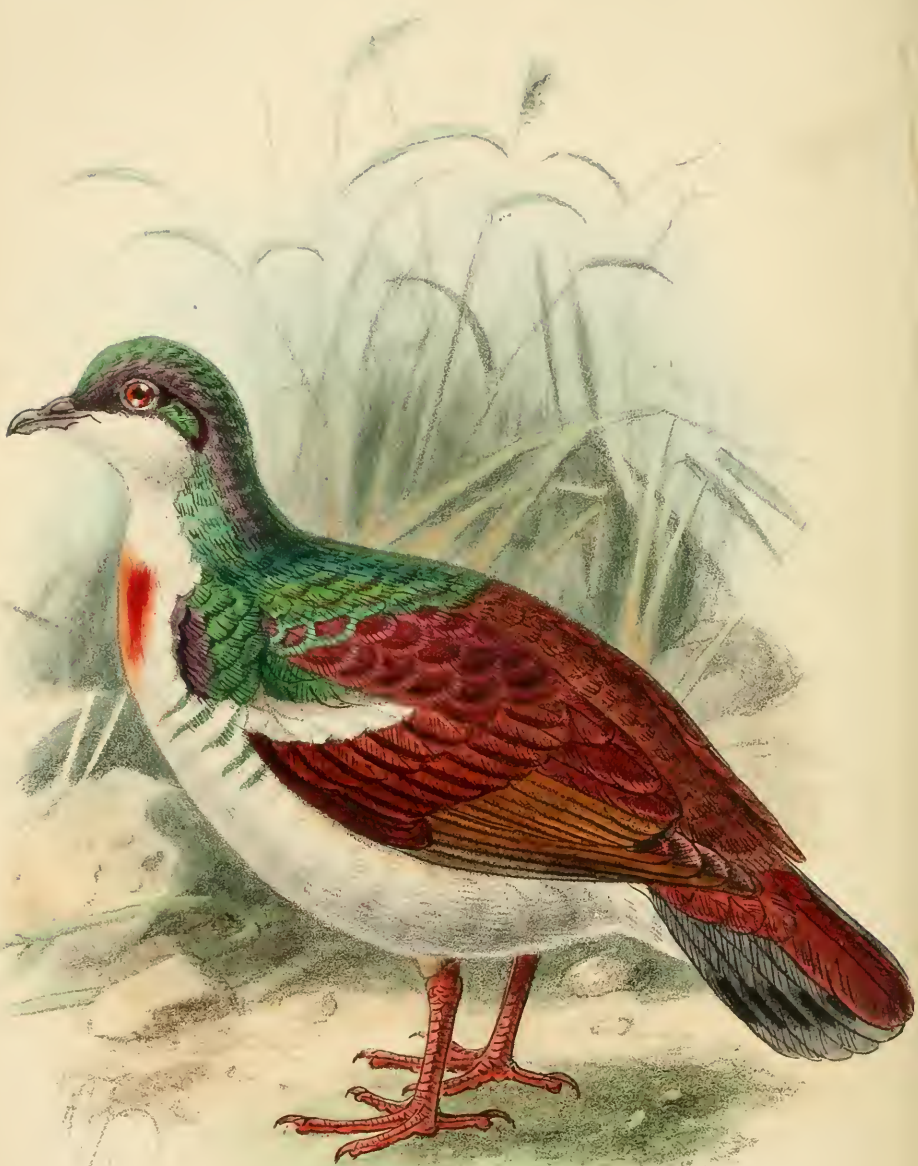
CARPOPHAGA ÆNEA (Linn.) (*C. chalybura* Bp.); Eagle Clarke, Ibis, 1898, p. 123.

The Bronze Fruit-Pigeon is very common and nests in high trees in the mountains. It visits the mangrove-swamps near the coast daily in great flocks, "thousands upon thousands of them." The native name is "Balud."

MACROPYGIA TENUIROSTRIS G. R. Gray; Eagle Clarke, Ibis, 1895, p. 478.

The Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove is fairly common in





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PHLOGŒNAS KEAYI

Negros, but frequents the wooded districts only. The native name is "Lua'gow."

85. *CHALCOPHAPS INDICA* (Linn.); Walden, Trans. Zool. Soc. ix. p. 385 (1875). Negros (*Meyer*).

A male of the widely-distributed Green-winged Dove.

86. *PHILOGENAS KEAYI*, sp. nov. (Plate VIII.)

Feathers of the head, upper part of cheeks, hind-neck, sides of the breast, mantle, and lesser wing-coverts (except the distal series) grey, broadly edged with dark metallic green, changing to amethystine; back and rump purplish chestnut with amethystine margins to the feathers; upper tail-coverts purplish chestnut; primaries dusky, with the margins of the outer webs and basal two-thirds of the inner webs chestnut; secondaries chestnut, dusky towards the tips of the inner webs; greater and median coverts purplish chestnut; lesser coverts with two or three of their distal rows subterminally grey, broadly margined with white, the latter colour forming a conspicuous band across the wing; lining of the wing and under wing-coverts chestnut; central pair of tail-feathers dark chestnut, the remainder grey with a broad subapical band of black; lower part of cheeks, throat, fore-neck, breast, abdomen, and under tail-coverts white (the abdomen washed with fawn in some specimens); flanks and thighs fawn, almost white in some examples; patch on the crop-region small and blood-red; pectoral band narrow and incomplete, and formed by the metallic-green margins to some of the breast-feathers. Feet red. Wing 6.25 inches, tail 4.1, culmen .72, tarsus 1.47

Keay's Blood-breasted Pigeon differs from all the other members of the group to which it belongs in possessing a conspicuous white band across the wing. It most resembles *P. crinigera*, which is found in Mindanao, Basilan, &c., but unlike that species it has (in addition to the white wing-band) the lesser wing-coverts metallic green, the under surface white, and the breast-spot much smaller and of a different colour, being of the same tint as in *P. luzonica*,

from Luzon. It is not, however, quite so robust as Mr. Keulemans has depicted it.

There are three specimens in the collection.

It is somewhat remarkable that this species should have remained so long undetected, for Mr. Keay tells me that he has known it for nearly twenty years, and has on several occasions kept examples in cages as pets. He was not a little surprised when I assured him that the species was new. Mr. Keay further informs me that the bird is fairly common in the woods, but comes regularly to the river to drink, and is then captured by the "boys." The native name is "Penes."

It gives me great pleasure to name this beautiful Pigeon after Mr. Keay, as a small recognition of the services he has rendered to Philippine ornithology.

GALLUS FERRUGINEUS (Gm.); Eagle Clarke, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 479.

The collection contains a female Jungle-fowl which is entirely black, with greenish-metallic reflection.

At first I much doubted if such a melanic specimen was likely to be of wild origin. Mr. Keay, however, assures me that the bird was not a roving specimen. It was seen for several days on the margin of the forest, in company with a normally-plumaged cock, and was finally secured by Mr. Keay with some difficulty, as it was very wary and smart on the wing. When shot it towered to a height of over 150 feet, and then fell dead.

Mr. Keay is convinced that it is a genuinely wild Jungle-fowl; and, if measurements are any guide in the case, the specimen is certainly only of normal dimensions, the wing being 7.5 inches. On the other hand, I am unaware that this species is variable in plumage, and can find no mention of its being liable to melanism.

HYPOPŒNIDIA TORQUATA (Linn.); Eagle Clarke, *Ibis*, 1898, p. 123.

Very common and nests in the long grass. Native name "Tickling."

GALLICREX CINEREA (Gm.); Eagle Clarke, Ibis, 1894, p. 535.

Nests in the long grass, but is not common. Native name "Manugtul."

The specimen sent was shot in a field of young cane on the 8th of April, 1899.

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XIX.—*Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.*

Nos. LXVII.—LXIX.

No. LXVII. (December 30th, 1899).

THE sixty-sixth Meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 13th of December, 1899. *Chairman*: P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S. Twenty-five Members and five guests were present.

THE CHAIRMAN referred in feeling terms to the loss which ornithological science had sustained by the death of Dr. A. C. Stark, who had been killed by a shell during the recent fighting at Ladysmith in Natal, whither he had repaired to render medical aid to the wounded soldiers.

A vote of condolence to the relatives of the deceased naturalist was unanimately passed by the Meeting.

DR. BOWDLER SHARPE also alluded to the untimely death of Colonel Henry P. Northcott, during the first battle on the Modder River. A list of the birds obtained by the deceased officer in the hinterland of the Gold Coast had recently appeared in the 'Bulletin' (see above, p. 183).

THE HON. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, M.P., exhibited a pair of the rare *Eupetes geislerorum*, A. B. Meyer.

This species had been described from German New Guinea by Dr. Meyer, and had not before been seen in any English collection, having hitherto been known only from the types in the Dresden Museum. It was remarkable for the different colour of the sexes; and examples collected by